

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8490

日四十二月正年一十精光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1885.

十月英荷三季

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
March 9. SALTER, British str., 250, W. Wright.  
Hainan, 7th March, General—A. R. MARTY.  
March 9. FIDELIO, German steamer, 852, H. Brook, Whampoo 9th March, General—WIELER & Co.  
March 9. IPIGENIA, German steamer, 1,509, L. Vultmar, Saigon 5th March, Eide—Sternsen & Co.  
March 9. NANCAN, British steamer, 350, Blackburn, Singapore 21st February, and Bangkok 29th, General—HOP KING HONG.  
March 9. SOYLIN, Spanish bark, 536, Ramon Lerion, Sagundi (Philippines) 27th Feb., Timber—Lane, CRAWFORD & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE  
ON MARCH.

Friar, British str., for Amoy.  
Glaucus, British str., for Shanghai.  
Ingraham, German str., for Keeling.  
Francisco Reyes, Spanish str., for Manila.  
Kesington, British str., for Swatow.  
Greyhound, British str., for Hoihow.  
Proprietary, British str., for Singapore.  
Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
Ewan-lee, Amer. str., for Saigon.  
Danube, British str., for Bangkok.  
Nanking, British str., for Swatow.  
Gastor & Oscar, German ship, for Rangoon.

## DEPARTURES.

Per Nanshan, str., from Singapore, &c.—11 Chinese.  
Per Iphigenia, str., from Saigon.—5 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The German steamer Iphigenia reports left Saigon on the 5th inst. From Saigon to 20° N. moderate monsoon; from thence to port gates, now very wild sea, and thick weather.

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

February 28. ARRIVALS.  
24. Tamsui, British str., from Hongkong.  
24. Hoihow, British str., from Swatow.  
24. Wha-on, British str., from Ningpo.  
24. Wenchow, British str., from Swatow.

24. Peking, British str., from Hongkong.  
24. Yehsin, American str., from Foochow.  
25. Swatow, British str., from Swatow.  
25. Tamsui, British str., from Ningpo.  
25. Kiang-kuo, Amer. str., from Hankow.  
25. Kiang-nan, Amer. str., from Hankow.  
25. Kiang-nan, Amer. str., from Koko.  
25. John W. Clark, Amer. bark, from Koko.  
25. Peccili, British str., from Nagasaki.  
25. Glenorchy, British str., from London.  
25. Ningpo, British str., from Hongkong.  
25. Kiang-pao, Amer. str., from Ningpo.  
25. W. C. de Vries, British str., from Hankow.

25. Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.  
25. Ningpo, British str., from Hongkong.  
25. Crusader, British str., from Hongkong.  
25. Mexico, American str., from Amoy.  
25. Pakin, British str., from Hankow.  
25. Sarpedon, British str., from Liverpool.  
25. Chikara Maru, Jap. bark, from Koton.  
25. State of Maine, Amer. str., from N. York.  
25. The Victoria, Amer. str., from Swatow.  
25. Fausing, British str., from Swatow.  
25. Louisa, British str., from New York.  
25. Gouka Maru, Japanese str., from Japan.

February 28. DEPARTURES.  
24. Glenorchy, British str., for Hongkong.  
24. Kiang-pao, American str., for Ningpo.  
24. Store Nordiska, Danish str., for Nagasaki.  
24. Ingo, German str., for Nagasaki.  
24. Sun, British str., from Hankow.  
24. Peccili, British str., for Hankow.  
24. Warrely, British str., for Wuchow.  
24. Kamakura Maru, Jap. bark, for Kotsoto.  
24. Wenchow, British str., for Chotso.  
24. Wismar, German str., for Nagasaki.  
24. Ingberg, British str., for Nagasaki.  
24. Kiang-pao, American str., for Ningpo.  
24. See-wo, British str., for Amoy.  
24. Albatross, Amer. str., for Nagasaki.  
24. Banda, British str., for Hongkong.  
24. Cannanore, British ship, for Calcutta.  
24. Swatow, British str., for Swatow.  
24. Taku, British str., for Foochow.  
24. Taiwo, British str., for Hankow.  
24. Rori, British str., for Swatow.  
24. Amy, British str., for Hongkong.  
24. Ichang, British str., for Ningpo.  
24. Rebecca, German str., for San Francisco.  
24. Kiang-pao, American str., for Ningpo.  
24. Kwei-hai, American str., for a cruise.

March 1. Kiang-fu, American str., for Hankow.  
1. Steator, British str., for London.  
1. Tamsui, British str., for Chefoo.  
1. Nordhaupt, British ship, for London.  
1. Cristoforo Colombo, Ital. corv., for a cruise.  
1. Nietschin, German str., for Nagasaki.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM CHINA, JAPAN AND MANILA.

(For full Mail's Advice.)  
Norden.....Japan.....Jan. 9  
Kasper.....Manila.....Jan. 10  
Ningchow (s.).....Shanghai.....Jan. 10  
Solenchia (s.).....Shanghai.....Jan. 15  
Essex (s.).....Shanghai.....Jan. 17  
Glenfinn (s.).....Shanghai.....Jan. 20  
Tascer (s.).....Shanghai.....Jan. 21  
Anchise (s.).....Shanghai.....Jan. 22

## INTIMATIONS.

### JUST RECEIVED.

### NEW SCARFS AND TIERS.

### NEW SCARFS AND TIERS.

Suitable for the Spring Season.

### NEW FELT HATS.

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## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor  
and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
PERFUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS, SURGEONS,  
AND  
AERATED WATER MAKERS.  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21]

MARRIAGE.—On the 28th February at the Cathedral Church of St. John, by the Rev. Wm. G. H. Hilliard, eldest son of H. C. Hilliard, Timperley Cheshire, to EUSTACE MARY, youngest daughter of John Fletcher, Northwich, Cheshire. [303]

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 10TH, 1885.

The anti-Chinese feeling in the United States continues undiminished. President CLEVELAND, in his inaugural speech, has given assurance of his adherence to the exclusive policy pursued by the last Administration, and it is evident by the rigorous watch exercised over all Chinese immigrants that there is no intention of relaxing the provisions of the Act lately passed to restrict their immigration. The most careful scrutiny is made of the certificates presented by the immigrants, and every possible effort adopted to prevent fraud or evasion. Meantime no opportunity is lost by the anti-Chinese faction of kindling ill-feeling against the Chinese. The latest sensation in San Francisco is the discovery in Chinatown of twelve white infants which seem to have been purchased or adopted by Chinese. Most of these children were found ill-treated, and it does not appear that they were dirty and suffering from bad colds. That they should be in an unclean condition is not very remarkable, considering the class of Chinese who had adopted them, and it is by no means clear that they were not in that condition when abandoned by their parents. The Alta California, with an obvious desire to make capital of this discovery of the white babies in Chinatown, indulges in a tirade against the Chinese, at once assuming that the children were adopted for the worst of purposes, and calling on the Authorities to legislate for the suppression of what it terms a shocking crime. Now it is quite possible that some of these children were adopted with the hope of some day deriving profit from them; there can indeed be little doubt this was the fact in some cases, one child being found in a brothel; but it is uncharitable to credit all the Chinese with horrid motives. It is a very common thing among the Chinese to purchase children for adoption, and in California, where they are scarce among the Chinese, it is quite credible that some respectable persons of that race would willingly adopt and bring up a white foundling as their own. The Californians are too much prejudiced to be just; they are as strongly affected by the "yellow spectre" that every matter affecting the Chinese is viewed by them in a jaundiced light. Cold is their welcome on the Pacific Slope, however, the Chinese still seem to like the Great Republic, and we are glad to know that in most of the States they live unmolested and in security, spite of the outcry that has been raised, and is still so persistently maintained, against their infur.

WHEN THE recommendation of The Times that the duty on tea should be raised from sixpence to ninepence per pound is likely to be adopted or not we are hardly in a position to venture an opinion upon it, but it certainly affords very clear evidence that while England is confronted with difficulties in all parts of the world her finances are not in a position which can be regarded without some uneasiness. The need for money must be very great when an article of diet like tea is recommended as a subject for increased duty. One objection to the proposition is that the burden would fall chiefly on the poorer classes, who, while they are suffering from industrial depression will hardly submit without murmuring to increased taxation on their food. The consumption of tea is probably larger in a working man's household than in a household of the same number of persons amongst the wealthier classes, and a slight increase in the cost which would not be much felt by the latter would constitute a burde to the former. In 1883 the value of the tea imported into the United Kingdom was £11,769,000, while last year it fell to £10,557,000, which shows a decrease of £1,203,000; an increase due naturally tends to fell further restrict the trade. While, however, recognising that poor would be the chief sufferers by the proposed change it must not be forgotten that the well-to-do classes have largely had to submit to a heavy increase in the income tax, which was raised in November last from fivepence to sevenpence in the pound, which is a higher rate than it has stood at since 1863, but it may be interesting to note that in 1857 it was as high as 1s. 4d. With reference to the proposed increase of the duty on tea, we would much rather see the duty on wine and spirits raised, as these are more of luxuries than tea, which has become a necessity in the British Isles.

Its last issue the Friend of China has an article on India and Tibet in which it dwells upon the improbability of the English gaining access to Tibet except through the good will of the Peking Government. The Friend says:—"For many years the passes have been strictly guarded by Chinese troops; nor is it at all likely that they will be opened to British commerce until the Clefou Convention is ratified and China has better reasons than she has at present to be on terms of mutual goodwill.

with the British nation. There is not, perhaps, very much gain to be hoped for from the barren uplands of Tibet; still no opening for trade can be despaired in these days of commercial depression, and for the sake of the Thibetans themselves we should rejoice if free access could be gained for the Christian missionary and the merchant, always with the proviso that opium shall be excluded from trade privileges." There is probably more to be gained than the anti-opium organ is aware of, without sending opium into the land of the Dalai Lama. The Friend insists that the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in recently sending a mission to ascertain the practicability of the route through Sikkim to Tibet was ill-advised and misguided.

"It is probable," it goes on to say, "that ill-timed action in India had something to do with frustrating Lord Macaulay's mission in 1872. Just then tidings reached the Emperor KIENUNG that an English governor, WALTER HASTINGS, had been interfering in Thibetan affairs. At any rate, it is worth remembering that in the year of Macaulay's mission a Chinese army poured down into Nepal, in retaliation for the invasion of Thibet by the Ghorkhas, dictated an ignominious peace at Katmandu, the capital, and secured the acknowledgement of Chinese suzerainty over Nepal, which is to this day."

This suzerainty is, however, so entirely nominal that the Nepalese were within an ace of deciding war against China the other day. Nevertheless it exists, and to its existence, perhaps, we owe in part the difficulty of communication between India and Thibet. Nepal is one of those barriers China likes to surround her borders with, to act as breakwaters between her and the surging nations of the West. It was to preserve one of these barriers that she plunged into a war with France; it was to secure another that she compelled Korea to surrender her isolation; and it was also with the view of checking Russian progress that she insisted upon the retrocession of Kuldja. There is no doubt the Friend of China is right in suggesting that the best means of obtaining a peaceful entry into Thibet is to cultivate good relations with Peking, and Sir HAROLD PARKER is well aware of the fact, but he cannot, nor would the British Government be willing that he should, gain the Chinese consent to the opening of Thibet by any concession that would prove injurious to British trade in China or derogatory to British prestige generally.

The British grabbed Egypt, Lieutenant-Colonel Gamble, left here yesterday for Pekin. We are requested to state that unless the incoming French mail is at the Post Office by 7th this morning, it cannot be delivered until the mail for Europe has left. It is interesting to note that the announcement of the blockade of the portion of the Kwangtung coast lying between Pakhoi and Tonkin was issued by Commandant Beaumont, and not by any Admiral. In our report of the volunteer competition on Saturday we stated that Lieutenant Holman and Corporal Read scored eight each, and the former won by quickness in laying. This was a misprint, and should have read that the latter (Corporal Read) was by speed in laying the gun.

The British steamer *Phoebe* was discharged from the Kowloon dock and the Spanish barque *Ventura* went over there yesterday. The *O. & O. steamer Oceanus* returned to her moorings from Aberdeen docks on Sunday.

A Chinaman was fined \$50 at the Police Court yesterday for selling liquor without a license. Inspector Swanson, who charged the man, said the defendant had been in the habit of selling sambs to soldiers, and it is not unlikely the recent death of a private of The Buffs was caused by some such stuff.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending March 8th, 1885.—

MONDAY	18	575
TUESDAY	17	476
WEDNESDAY	39	323
THURSDAY	63	257
FRIDAY	35	478
SATURDAY	none	none
SUNDAY	244	2,400

Says the Alta:—"Chinese farmers have experienced a back-set in Ventura county, California, according to the Signal, they engaged in extensive operations last year upon land which they rented for one half the product. They all failed, and the Signal attributes it to their bad management. It is said there will be no more Chinese farming in these parts. It is not likely to become formidable competitors in any business that requires good judgment and a great deal of it. Their specialty is hard work and close economy."

A torpedo corps, numbering 400 strong, with 160 officers and a proper proportion of non-commissioned officers, has been formed. Sailors are being trained to be the head-quarters of the corps to be service in the Straits, Hongkong, and Mauritius. A certain number of officers and non-commissioned officers are appointed immediately from England, and the formation of the corps will be pushed forward. Large quantities of torpedo material are being supplied to the British stations, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, and Mauritius, so as to supplement the considerable stores already there. This is a step in the right direction.

The following is the order of the day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Tuesday, March 12th, 1885.

The Honorable Wm. Shing, pursuant to notice to ask whether any apology or explanation has been received from the French Ambassador for the reported outrage committed on board a coal barge in this harbour last year, while the barge was being employed to supply coal to the French mail packet *Wazir*, moved to move the second reading of the bill entitled—

The Bill of Exchange Ordinance, 1883.

The Attorney-General to move the second reading of the bill entitled—

The Armed Women's Disposition of Property Ordinance, 1883.

A telegram in the San Francisco Chronicle, New York, January 31st, says: "Woo Yung Ming, the Chinese Ambassador, called upon the prominent business men of Chinatown yesterday afternoon, to prepare a plan for the capture of the murderers of Linnao, with Tong Sing the Chinese criminal sentenced last week in New York, for some time past terrorized the Mongolian community. Ming explained that it was the duty of every law-abiding citizen of the Chinese Empire in the United States to see that no foreigner, excepting the Chinese, was allowed to remain in the country, and that individuals should be taken to secure their arrest and punishment. The consul's visit to Chinatown resulted in his making an offer of \$200 for the capture of each of Tong Sing's accomplices. The money is being raised by a Chinese merchant \$10, and every laundry in the city's suburbs \$1.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.—

LONDON, 7th March.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.—

The Daily News publishes a paragraph stating that despatches have been received from the Russian Government which strengthen hopes of a peaceful settlement of the Central Asian question.

THE DUTY ON TEA.—

The Times urges an increase of three pence per pound on the duty on tea.

## SUPREME COURT

9th March.

## IN APPEAL

BEPFORE THE FULL COURT.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO. v. THE BRITISH EAST-INDIA COMPANY, "MOUNT LEBANON."

Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Johnson and Stokes, for the appellants; the Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley), instructed by Messrs. Weston and Deacon, for the imple-

ments. Length, but the ground was mostly covered by his arguments in support of the application which was made at the previous hearing last Thursday. Their Lordships received their decision.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. GEORGE PHILLIPPO, CHIEF JUSTICE.

IN RICH-SHENG YUN AND CHENG YU.

The Registrar, Mr. Askwood, said the bankrupts were partners in the firm of On Bank and Co., established in London on the 22nd of June, 1882. They had a general trading and editorial agency. He had required the bankrupts to hand over their books, papers, &c., and they had delivered over six books, some promissory notes, and a copy of mortgage deeds, and they were now prepared to make a solemn declaration to the Court that these were all the books, papers, and writings in their custody in connection with the business.

The debtors made the declaration on oath, and the order was made for the handing of the books over to the custody of the trustees.

Mr. Johnson, who represented some of the creditors, stated that these books referred solely to the business of the On Bank, but he was instructed to apply that the bankrupts should be called upon to hand over their books for the amount of £100,000, which he believed had been borrowed by the implem-

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of war, of all nationalities, but mostly Japanese, and a number of Japanese transports from Shantung. In spite of the December trouble at Shantung, no shipping has been interrupted. According to the general programme, the last Mien-Pihi steamer to this port was supposed to run early in January, and the first again during the latter part of March. Instead of discontinuing to run during the winter, steamers have been coming and going this year, certainly much more frequently than last winter. Trade continues to progress at the same rate, though there is no sign of the bright future before this country, at least as far as this port is concerned. Even during the present winter months there is evidence to show that there is room for more than two steamers on the Korean line per month, and steps have been taken to supply the want.

## JAPAN.

## YOKOHAMA.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has resolved to extend to Yokohama the advantages of the Savings' Bank recently inaugurated in Hongkong, and alluded to in our issue of 29th ult., thus identifying itself more closely with the private interests of the communities with whom it carries on business.

Japan Gazette.—A half past eleven on the night of the 22nd ult. the bridge connecting No. 269, Setchuan-cho, to the shore, belonging to Mr. CHIN, was destroyed by fire. It had been built and was a store for Messrs. Goss & Co. The building in which was lost a considerable quantity of goods, burned fiercely for some time, and though the fire engines were soon on the spot, their efforts were confined to saving the adjoining buildings. In this, however, they were unsuccessful, and after burning about an hour the fire was quenched, leaving mostly printing paper, were believed, unburned.

A fire also occurred about half-past three o'clock a.m. on the 23rd ult. at Ichibun Toriochi, Nihonbashi, one of the busiest quarters of Tokyo, with far more serious results. Fanned by a strong breeze, the flames soon spread to neighbouring wards, 268 houses and three dormitories being reduced to the ground before 4.30 a.m., when they were finally extinguished. One man was killed and two others received serious injuries during the conflagration.—Japan Mail.

## HAKODATE.

20th February.

Last night a telegram was received here from Captain W. S. Dawson stating that the Mien-Pihi steamer Hoi-kiang was enroute in Amakiri-cho at Low Point, Amakiri, a small village called Sui. As soon as steam could be got up the company's steamer Matsuyama-maru and Serio-maru left for the scene, to render any possible assistance, but the latter vessel returned here about 3 o'clock this afternoon, having been unable to communicate with the Hoi-kiang.

24th February.

The position of the Mien-Pihi Co.'s steamer Hoi-kiang is not so critical as the news hitherto received have indicated. The divers employed by the company have been successful in repairing the principal damage sustained, namely, three small holes in the port side of the vessel's bow, and on the 25th February the Tamao-maru was to leave Hakodate for the scene of accident with pumps and a full staff. Herewith is also enclosed that with reasonable moderate weather she will be put off the rock on which she lies with comparatively little damage.—Japan Gazette.

## SAIGON.

The advices received at Saigon from Cambodia and the Cochinchinese provinces continue to report the restoration of quiet and the disappearance of the rebels. A proclamation has been issued by King Norodom warning the people to keep off from agitators who are endeavoring to stir up trouble.

The Saigon news says it is announced that the French Consulate at Bangkok will shortly be elevated into a Consulate-General, and that M. Harmand will be appointed to it. Our contemporaries express the hope that this news may be true, as do Korgardens, who held the appointment for six or eight months, but has not yet taken over the duties of the office, as he still remains in France.

During the month of February eighteen merchant vessels entered the port of Haiphong, and fourteen cleared, one or two of them being in ballast or taking only part cargoes. Advice as to the second crop of rice are favorable. The exportation of this article has not been on such a large scale as was expected this season. In the interior the roads are being repaired and improved, and trade is reviving. Acts of piracy, however, continue to be reported from time to time.

## FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

250 ..... Per dozen Quarts.

Supper CLOARETS, from FISCHER & SAIN.

VINTAGES, 1839 to 1875, from \$10 to \$24 per dozen Quarts.

POUILLC MONDON, 36 per dozen Quarts.

R. W. RANDON & CO.'S BRANDY,

\$5 per dozen Quarts.

VIENNA EXPORT BEER, from ANTON DEEREE.

84 ..... For 4 dozen Quarts.

610 ..... Per dozen Quarts.

MELCHERS & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1884.

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCOME'S SHERBET—bottled by Sir FREDERICK PERKINS LONDON.

ISLAY BLEND WHISKY.

In 1 dozen cases.

MANZANILLA.

In case of 1 dozen quarts.

LAGER BIER—Pts. and Qts.

ALE, BASS & CO., PALE-pts. and Qts.

GUNNESS'S EXTRAS—Qts. and Pts.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

Banks Buildings,

sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1885.

FOR SALE.

C. H. ASHELD'S LICK'S S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, White Seal.

\$10 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

\$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.

GEAND VAN CHATEAU LEVOILLE.

\$24 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LABOURE.

\$12 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PONTEI CANET.

\$20 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER'S LADY WIN.

\$7.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

\$8.50 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.

LOREMONT.

\$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

Also—

GUTTER PALMER & CO.'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

SIMSENSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884.

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J. JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL.

PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all.

Staplers and Dabbers.

[1943]

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."

NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER.

Bottled at the Salzter Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 3 Dozen Pints, \$3.50 per Case.

PUSTAU & CO.—Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1885.

[1425]

## INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.

purely mutual, all profits belong to Policyholders and operating expenses are annually.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1883.

Accumulated Funds ..... \$11,378,354.

Surplus over all liabilities and Reserve Fund account ..... \$2,189,383.

by valuation made by the Government ..... \$1,717,599.

Income for year 1883 ..... \$2,717,599.

C. SETON LINDSAY,

Agent, Hongkong.

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JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has resolved to extend to Yokohama the advantages of the Savings' Bank recently inaugurated in Hongkong, and alluded to in our issue of 29th ult., thus identifying itself more closely with the private interests of the communities with whom it carries on business.

Japan Gazette.—A half past eleven on the night of the 22nd ult. the bridge connecting No. 269, Setchuan-cho, to the shore, belonging to Mr. CHIN, was destroyed by fire. It had been built and was a store for Messrs. Goss & Co. The building in which was lost a considerable quantity of goods, burned fiercely for some time, and though the fire engines were soon on the spot, their efforts were confined to saving the adjoining buildings. In this, however, they were unsuccessful, and after burning about an hour the fire was quenched, leaving mostly printing paper, were believed, unburned.

A fire also occurred about half-past three o'clock a.m. on the 23rd ult. at Ichibun Toriochi, Nihonbashi, one of the busiest quarters of Tokyo, with far more serious results. Fanned by a strong breeze, the flames soon spread to neighbouring wards, 268 houses and three dormitories being reduced to the ground before 4.30 a.m., when they were finally extinguished. One man was killed and two others received serious injuries during the conflagration.—Japan Mail.

20th February.

The Undersigned are now prepared to accept POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:

On Fire-class Agents ..... \$1.75 per annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1881.

[14]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are Prepared to accept POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of \$15,000, on the Reduced Tariff.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1881.

[14]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept POLICIES against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMENS & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1881.

[12]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877, IN HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept POLICIES against FIRE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1881.

[12]

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept POLICIES against FIRE at Current Rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1881.

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NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept POLICIES on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at 1 per cent. Nett premium per annum.

NOOTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881.

[12]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$100,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SANG, Eng.

YEW CHONG PENG, Eng.

CHAN LI CHOI, Eng.

Q. HOT CHUNE, Eng.

Hongkong, 1st August 1884.

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THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept POLICIES on FIRE INSURANCE at reduced rates.

PUSTAU & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August 1884.

[64]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.